

1007 Rec'd PCT/PTO 06 FEB 2002

FORM PTO-1390
(REV. 12-2001)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

INVENTOR'S DOCKET NUMBER

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371**

214-12988-US

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

10/049214

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/US00/20334

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
26 July 2000 (26.07.2000)

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
6 August 1999 (06.08.1999)

TITLE OF INVENTION
DEEP BED THICKENER/CLARIFIERS WITH ENHANCED LIQUID REMOVAL

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US
BEDELL, Daniel

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☐ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated below.
4. ☐ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☐ is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ has been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☒ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☐ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
 - a. ☐ is attached hereto.
 - b. ☐ has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
7. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☐ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
15. ☐ A substitute specification.
16. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
17. ☐ A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825.
18. ☐ A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
19. ☐ A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
20. ☒ Other items or information:
Copy of Publication WO 01/10530 A1

U.S. APPLICATION NO (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5) 10/049214		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO PCT/US00/20334		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 214-12988-US	
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21. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)): Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO. \$1040.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$890.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$740.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$710.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$100.00 ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
				\$	890.00
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$	-0-
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	\$	
Total claims	23 - 20 =	3	x \$18.00	\$	54.00
Independent claims	3 - 3 =	0	x \$84.00	\$	-0-
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)				\$	-0-
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$	944.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.				\$	--
SUBTOTAL =				\$	944.00
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$	-0-
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$	944.00
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +				\$	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$	944.00
				Amount to be refunded:	\$
				charged:	\$ 944.00

a. ☐ A check in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees is enclosed.

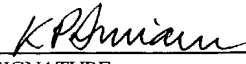
b. ☒ Please charge my Deposit Account No. **02-0429** in the amount of \$ **944.00** to cover the above fees.
 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any
 overpayment to Deposit Account No. **02-0429**. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

d. ☐ Fees are to be charged to a credit card. **WARNING:** Information on this form may become public. **Credit card
 information should not be included on this form.** Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR
 1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Customer No. 24923 Madan, Mossman & Sriram P.C. 2603 Augusta, Suite 700 Houston, Texas 77057 Telephone: 713/266-1130 Facsimile: 713/266-8510	<div style="text-align: center;">  SIGNATURE KAUSHIK P. SRIRAM NAME 43,150 REGISTRATION NUMBER </div>
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**DEEP BED THICKENER/CLARIFIERS WITH ENHANCED
LIQUID REMOVAL****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

This invention relates to clarifiers and thickeners of the deep bed type. This invention also relates to an associated method for separating liquid and solid particles in a suspension of slurry in thickness and clarifiers.

5 Deep bed thickeners and clarifiers (or so-called thickener/clarifier devices) are shown and described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,433,862, 5,549,827 and 5,800,715, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference herein.

10 The device described in U.S. Patent No. 5,433,862 comprises a vessel receiving a slurry of liquid and solid particles suspended on the liquid. The vessel defines a hindered settling zone in which the liquid and solids of the slurry tend to separate, with the solids settling down into a compaction zone below the hindered settling zone. In the compaction zone, the solids concentration tends to increase, while the liquid phase rises to a
15 clarification zone above the hindered settling zone. An overflow launder, adjacent the upper end of the vessel, receives the overflow phase of the slurry separated in the vessel. An underflow discharge port toward the bottom of the vessel receives the thickened or underflow phase of the slurry separated in the vessel. One or more so-called separating members are
20 provided in the vessel extending upwardly from a lower end in the hindered settling or compaction zones to an upper end in a clarification zone. Preferably, this member includes cones or other downwardly inclined surfaces that facilitate both the settling of solids down to the compaction zone and the upward flow of free liquid from the hindered settling and/or
25 compaction zone to the clarification zone.

The deep bed thickener or clarifier device described in U.S. Patent No. 5,800,715 is similar to that disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,433,862, but further has a fluid flow barrier between the overflow clarification zone and the other zones of the vessel, and one or more clarifying conduits extending
5 through the barrier. Each such conduit carries a suspended floc bed of particulate solids that filters and further clarifies the liquid flowing up from the hindered settling zone to the clarification zone. This further filtering removes solid particles that would otherwise be carried along the "clarified" liquid to the overflow launder. These clarification conduits thus serve a
10 significantly different purpose than do the separating members and function independently thereof.

Deep bed thickener/clarifiers offer certain design and operational advantages over the conventional thickeners and clarifiers while providing clarity of overflow and solids concentration of underflow comparable to that
15 of conventional thickener/clarifiers. Such thickeners and clarifiers are typically of low-profile design (i.e., shorter in height but of much greater diameter than deep bed thickeners), but like deep bed thickeners have generally central feedwells and underflow underflow discharge ports

Conventional low profile thickeners rely on the radial expanse of the
20 horizontal settling zones to effect settling of the slurry throughout the thickener. To achieve this settling action, the influent feed is typically dispersed radially outwardly from the central feedwell and rotating rake arms, having generally plow shaped blades, gather and laterally direct the settled solids along the thickener/clarifier bottom to the central discharge
25 opening in the bottom of the thickener/clarifier tank. These rake blades are located closely adjacent the tank bottom and are designed to move the solids across the tank bottom with minimal disruption in the downward (or settling) flow pattern of the slurry through the hindered settling and

compaction zones. Consistent with this purpose, the rakes are rotated at a very slow speed, for example, less than 1 revolution per minute. U.S. Patent Nos. 4,082,671, 4,217,916 and 4,271,027, for example, describe and illustrate rake assemblies that perform this function of moving settled solids across the tank bottom of conventional low-profile thickeners for discharge at a central underflow outlet. Indeed, some of the rake assemblies are intended to scrape the settled solids from the tank bottom, see U.S. Patent No. 4,247,400.

In contrast, "deep bed" thickener/clarifiers rely on the height of the hindered settling to cause separation of the slurry into its clarified liquid and settled solids phases. Deep bed thickeners/clarifiers further have a deep, high angle conical bottom for directing the settled solids toward the discharge opening. Thus there is no need for rotating rakes to move the solids within the thickener/clarifier to effect removal of the solids. Indeed, rakes would serve little purpose in moving the solid, but rather would add expense and operating complexity.

Basically, deep bed thickeners rely on a conical tank bottom having a sidewall extending an angle from horizontal generally greater than the angle of repose of the settled solids to direct the solids to move by gravity alone along the tank bottom to the discharge opening. This eliminates the need for a rotating rake and thereby simplifies the operation and construction of the thickener/clarifier as well as reduces the cost of the thickener/clarifier compared to conventional thickeners/clarifiers. This cost reduction takes the form of the elimination of a capital expenditure for the rake assemblies, as well as the elimination of the associated torque driveheads and motors (often in excess of 1,000,000 foot pounds torque) and high strength bridges spanning the tank top to support the drive

In contrast, conventional low profile thickener/clarifiers have tank bottoms that are flat or inclined at angles generally below the angle of repose of the settled solids and thus require rake assemblies and the associated drive and bridge (or column) structures to remove the settled solids from the thickener/clarifier.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention enhances liquid-solids separation in a deep bed thickener/clarifier and thus produces an underflow product or sludge which is thickened relative to that of existing deep bed thickeners/clarifiers.

More particularly, the deep bed thickener/clarifier of this invention provides for the release and removal of free or interstitial liquid (typically water) trapped in the settled solids in the hindered settling zone and/or the compaction zone. This release of liquid is effected without increasing the size of the thickener/clarifier, disturbing the settling processes or the naturally occurring movement of the solids along the conical tank bottom.

The deep bed thickener/clarifier of the present invention comprises a vessel with an overflow launder and an underflow discharge port. The vessel has an inlet for receiving a slurry of a liquid and solid particles suspended in the liquid. In an upper portion of the vessel, a free settling zone has a low concentration of solid slurry particles, while in a lower portion of the vessel, a compaction zone has a high concentration of solid slurry particles. The overflow launder is attached to the vessel adjacent an upper end thereof for discharge of an overflow phase of the slurry that has been separated in the vessel. The underflow discharge port is adjacent to a bottom thereof for discharge of a thickened, underflow phase of the slurry that has been separated in the vessel.

An upper portion of the vessel holds the free settling zone and a lower portion of the vessel holds the compaction zone. A hindered settling

zone extends between the free settling and compaction zones, with the hindered settling zone and compaction zone constituting lower settling zones. A deliquifying member is positioned in the vessel extending up from adjacent the lower portion of the vessel to adjacent the upper portion of the vessel for flow of liquid from at least one of the lower zones to the free settling zone. The deliquifying member further serves to isolate this flow of liquid from the flow of slurry down in the lower settling zones. A rake assembly is mounted for rotation in the lower portion of the vessel, with the rake assembly forming channels in the slurry held in the lower portion of the vessel for releasing liquid in at least one of said lower settling zones to flow to the deliquifying member and on to the free settling zone.

The method of this invention for operating a deep bed thickener/clarifier comprises, in accordance with the present invention, feeding, into a vessel, a slurry of a liquid and solid particles suspended in the liquid and separating the slurry by gravity into different zones having respective degrees of liquid-solids separation including, at an upper portion of the vessel, a free settling zone having a low concentration of solid slurry particles and further including, at a lower portion of the vessel, a compaction zone having a high concentration of solid slurry particles. A hindered settling zone is positioned between these zones. The method also comprises discharging, into an overflow launder attached to the vessel proximately to an upper end thereof, an overflow phase of the slurry that has been separated in the clarification zone and discharging, via an underflow discharge port fixed to the vessel at least proximately to a bottom thereof, a thickened, underflow phase of the slurry that has been separated in the vessel. Liquid is directed from at least one of the lower settling zones to the free settling zone via a flow path which is isolated from the flow of slurry down in the vessel in the lower settling zones. In accordance with this

invention, upwardly extending channels are formed in the slurry held in the lower portion of the vessel to release liquid in at least one of the lower settling zones to flow to the isolated flow path and then to the free settling zone.

- 5 Other objects of the invention will be in part apparent and in part described and shown in the following description of the drawings and preferred embodiments.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- For detailed understanding of the present invention, reference should
10 be made to the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like elements have been given like numerals and wherein:

- FIG. 1** illustrates a vertical section of the thickener/clarifier of this invention and its various components including the deliquifying member
15 and a rake assembly:

FIG. 2 illustrates a vertical section of a second thickener/clarifier of this invention with the rake shaft passing through the inside of the deliquifying member; and

- FIG. 3** illustrates the enlarged detail of a rake picket in the slurry for
20 forming a water flow channel in the slurry.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

- As illustrated in **FIG. 1**, a deep bed thickener/clarifier of this invention, generally indicated at 10, comprises a vessel 11 having an inlet 12 receiving a slurry comprising liquid and solid particles suspended in the liquid. The slurry components are separated in vessel 11 into a relatively
25 light-weight overflow phase (i.e., a primarily clarified liquid) and a relatively heavy underflow phase (i.e., a primarily high solid concentration). Vessel 11 includes a downwardly tapering frusto-conical bottom 14 having

an apex (not designated) connected to an underflow discharge port 16 for the discharge of the thickened, underflow phase of the slurry that has been separated in vessel 11. A variable speed pump and motor 18 communicate via a valve 65 with discharge port 16 for the controlled removal of the underflow from vessel 11. Alternatively, a remotely actuated valve (not shown) may be provided as a mechanical end use device at discharge port 16 to control the removal of the underflow.

The thickener/clarifier 10 further includes an overflow weir or launder 20 for removal of the overflow phase separated from the slurry in vessel 11. An upper lip (not designated) of launder 20 defines the upper level of the clarified liquid. A cylindrical wall 26 in vessel 11 forms an annular chamber 27 and defines a fluid barrier between the annular chamber and the remainder of the vessel interior. Projecting through a lower wall or panel 28 of annular chamber 27 is one or more elongate conduits 30 having generally vertically extending sidewalls which support fluidized floc beds 32 of the particulate material suspended in the different conduits, as described in greater detail in U.S. Patent No. 5,800,715. Two such conduits 30 are shown in FIG. 1. However, other vessel designs may have only one such conduit or more than two conduits. Conduits 30 are shown to be of square or circular shape in section, but may be of any shape in section.

To facilitate flocculation in vessel 11, a settling agent such as a polyelectrolyte may be delivered as an additive to the slurry or as shown in FIG. 1 preferably to the free settling liquid in the vessel. As shown in FIG. 1, a source of settling agent such as a storage tank 36 is in fluid flow communication with the vessel 11. A fluid flow control device, such as a remotely actuated valve 40, regulates the dosage of settling aid delivered to the slurry and thus control the extent of floc formation within vessel 11.

The slurry received and held in vessel 11 separates by gravity into a hindered settling zone 42 which is located above a compaction zone 44 and below an interior free settling clarification zone 46 and an overflow clarification zone 47 in annular chamber 27. Within hindered settling zone 42, the liquid and solid particles tend to separate with the solid particles tending to flow downwardly to the compaction zone 44 and with the clarified liquid flowing up to clarification zone 47. Within compaction zone 44 the solids concentration increases to the highest level of concentration at discharge port or outlet 16 at the vessel bottom.

As described in U.S. Patent No. 5,433,862, a deliquifying member 48 extends up within vessel 11 from generally adjacent the compaction zone 44. Deliquifying member 48 is of generally tubular configuration and receives free liquid released from compaction zone 44 and delivers the liquid to the upper end of the deliquifying member 48 which is preferably positioned at the interior free settling clarification zone 46. At its upper end, deliquifying member 48 is provided with openings 52 for feeding expressed liquid to the free settling clarification zone 46. In the thickener/clarifier of FIG. 1, the deliquifying member 48 also serves as part of a rotary drive member or rake shaft as described more fully hereinafter.

The vessel comprises an upper portion, indicated generally at 81, holding at least a portion of the free settling zone 46 and a lower portion, indicated generally at 83, holding at least a portion of the compaction zone 44. The hindered settling zone 42 may extend into either the upper or lower portion of the vessel. The compaction zone 44 and hindered settling zone 42 constitute lower settling zones. The deliquifying member 48 in the vessel extends up from the lower portion 83 of the vessel to the upper portion 81 of the vessel for flow of liquid from at least one of the lower settling zones to the free settling zone while isolating the flow of liquid from

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the flow of slurry down into the lower settling zone. A rake assembly 63 is mounted for rotation as indicated at 60 in the lower portion 83 of the vessel and has a plurality of generally vertical pickets 62. As shown in FIG. 3, as the rake assembly rotates, the pickets 62 travel through the slurry, see arrow 80, and form temporary channels 76 in the slurry held in the lower portion of the vessel. These channels release free or interstitial liquid in pockets 75 in at least one of the lower settling zones to flow along generally vertical paths 72 to the deliquifying member 48. From there, the liquid is free to flow on to the free settling zone 46. The deliquifying member 48 supports and rotates the rake assembly 63. At its upper end, deliquifying member 48 is operatively connected to a motor 70 via a drivehead 61. The motor 70 may be of fixed or variable speed, and use any suitable motive power, such as an electric or hydraulic motor or a combustion engine.

Accordingly, the deliquifying member 48 facilitates removal of free liquid from at least one of the lower zones to enable solids in the compaction zone to increase to a higher concentration level and to do so more rapidly than would otherwise be possible. The deliquifying member 48 is open to hindered settling zone 42 to facilitate release of free liquid from that zone. To that end, deliquifying member 48 is provided with one or more suitable inclined members such as upwardly tapering conical deliquifying baffles 56 shown, for example, in FIG. 1 as being ganged in a sequence. Each conical deliquifying baffle 56 is open at a lower end 50 and guides released liquid upwardly along an inner surface (not shown) to a respective opening or aperture 54 provided in deliquifying member 48. Settling solids particles are directed along the outer surfaces of conical deliquifying baffles 56 towards the bottom of vessel 11. Thus the deliquifying member 48 isolates the upward flow of liquid from the downward flow of the slurry.

Deliquifying member 48 provides a conduit for the flow of free liquid thus released from hindered settling zone 42 and compaction zone 44. This channeling of the released liquid in those zones influences the solids settling rate therein. Deliquifying member 48 is shown to be a tube of circular or square cross-section. However, deliquifying member 48 may be of other shapes as described and shown in U.S. Patent No. 5,433,862. The word "tubular" is used herein to mean a hollow profile of any suitable cross-sectional shape.

In operation, deliquifying member 48 is rotated at a slow rate during the gravity settling process. The consequent movement of the pickets 62 through the thickened slurry or sludge in the lower zones releases otherwise trapped interstitial liquid 71. This freed liquid 71 generally escapes from compaction zone 44 in laminar flow paths along pickets 62, as illustrated in FIG. 3. The overall process of thickening or clarification in apparatus 10 is controlled by adjusting the underflow withdrawal and overflow discharge rates relative to the inlet. Thickener/clarifier 10 as provided with a rotatable rake assembly 63 provides for higher underflow solids concentration, improved overflow clarity, increased rate of influent feed, reduced settling aid usage or any combination of these advantages or results than would be possible in treating slurries in conventional deep bed or low-profile, large diameter thickener/clarifiers.

Thickener/clarifier 10 includes a cover plate or upper panel 74 which carries drivehead 61 and motor 70. An outlet port 75 is provided at the upper end of vessel 11 for discharging the clarified liquid phase which spills over weir or launder 20. The deliquifying member 48 is rotatably suspended from cover plate or upper panel 74.

FIG. 2 depicts a second embodiment of the thickener/clarifier 110 which includes certain modifications with respect to the apparatus of FIG.

1. Like structures in **FIGS. 1** and **2** are designated with the same reference numerals.

In **FIG. 2**, the deliquifying member **148**, unlike the deliquifying member **48** in **FIG. 1**, does not serve to rotate the rake assembly and may be rigidly fixed to cover or upper panel **74**. The deliquifying member **148** is also shown to terminate at an upper end of a lowermost conical deliquifying baffle **56**.

Thickener/clarifier **110** includes a rotatable rake **163** having a plurality of generally parallel vertically extending pickets **162**. Rake **163** serves to augment or accelerate the deliquifying of the lower zones. Rake **163** is rotated by a drive shaft **166** which is generally coaxially and longitudinally disposed in deliquifying member **148**. Drive shaft **166** is rotatably journaled in cover plate or upper panel **74** and is operatively connected to drivehead **61** and motor **70**.

The upper three conical deliquifying baffles **56** communicate with a lumen or interior (not designated) of fluid flow member **148** via openings or apertures **154** provided in tubular fluid flow member **148**. As discussed above, settling solids particles are directed along the outer surfaces of conical deliquifying baffles **56** towards the bottom of vessel **11**.

The embodiment of **FIG. 2** also differs from that of **FIG. 1** in not incorporating clarification tubes (such as tubes **30**) and in directing flocculant to the free settling zone at the exterior of the deliquifying member **148**.

Although the invention has been described in terms of its preferred embodiments, those skilled in the art will recognize that numerous modifications and changes may be made while remaining within the scope and spirit of the invention. For example, pickets **62** and **162** of rakes **63** and **163**, respectively, extend parallel to one another vertically through

compaction zone 44 and into hindered settling zone 42. Pickets 62 and 162 may be alternatively inclined at an angle to the vertical. In addition, conical deliquifying baffles 56 may be greater or fewer in number than four. The conical deliquifying baffles located below chamber 27 may be larger. In addition, the pickets may be positioned and be of sufficient length to extend into both the compaction zone 44 and hindered settling zone 42. The deliquifying member 48, 148 may be open only adjacent its lower end to receive liquid from one of the lower zones and adjacent its upper end to discharge liquid conveyed by the member. Alternatively, the member may be open at a plurality of locations as well as for a substantial portion of its length.

Accordingly, it is to be understood that the drawings and description herein be offered by way of example to facilitate comprehension of the invention and should not be construed to limit the scope thereof.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A thickener/clarifier, comprising:
 - (a) a vessel having an inlet for receiving a slurry of a liquid and solid particles suspended in the liquid, said vessel having an upper portion holding a free settling zone having a relatively low concentration of solid slurry particles and having a lower portion holding a compaction zone having a relatively high concentration of solid slurry particles and a hindered settling zone between said compaction zone and said free settling zone, with said compaction zone and said hindered settling zone constituting lower settling zones;
 - (b) an overflow launder adjacent said upper end of said vessel for discharge of an overflow phase of the slurry that has been separated in said vessel;
 - (c) an underflow discharge port adjacent said bottom of said vessel for discharge of a thickened, underflow phase of the slurry that has been separated in said vessel;
 - (d) a deliquifying member in said vessel extending up from said lower portion of said vessel to said upper portion of said vessel for flow of liquid from at least one of said lower settling zones to said free settling zone while isolating said flow of liquid from the flow of slurry down in said lower settling zones; and

- (e) a rake assembly mounted for rotation in said lower portion of said vessel, with said rake assembly having at least one elongated generally vertical picket forming channels in the slurry held in said lower portion of said vessel for releasing liquid in at least one of said lower settling zones to flow to said deliquifying member and on to said free settling zone.
- 5
2. The thickener/clarifier of claim 1 wherein said rake assembly further
- 10 includes a rotary drive for rotation of said rake assembly about a generally vertical axis.
3. The thickener/clarifier of claim 2 wherein said rotary drive is disposed at the upper end of said vessel, said rotary drive
- 15 being connected to said rake assembly via an elongate drive member extending vertically down into said vessel.
4. The thickener/clarifier of claim 3 wherein said drive member is of tubular configuration for at least a portion of its length to receive
- 20 liquid released from a lower settling zone.
- 5 The thickener/clarifier of claim 3 wherein said drive member is received in a tubular member surrounding said shaft, said tubular member receiving liquid released from a lower
- 25 settling zone

6. The thickener/clarifier of claim 1 wherein said rake assembly includes a plurality of pickets extending generally parallel to one another.
7. The thickener/clarifier of claim 6 wherein said pickets extend
5 into the compaction zone.
8. The thickener/clarifier of claim 7 wherein said pickets extend into both said compaction zone and said hindered settling zone.
9. The thickener/clarifier of claim 1 wherein said deliquifying
10 member is open adjacent its lower end to receive liquid from at least one of said lower settling zones and is open adjacent its upper end to discharge liquid conveyed by said deliquifying member to said free settling zone.
10. The thickener/clarifier of claim 9 wherein said deliquifying
15 member is open to receive liquid for a substantial portion of its length.
11. The thickener/clarifier of claim 9 wherein said deliquifying member is a tube with fluid flow openings therein.
12. The thickener/clarifier of claim 9 wherein said deliquifying
20 member further comprises an inclined member extending over the opening in said deliquifying member adjacent its lower end.
13. The thickener/clarifier of claim 11 wherein said deliquifying member has
25 openings at spaced locations along its length.
14. The thickener/clarifier of claim 13 wherein said deliquifying member has

inclined members extending over said openings in said
deliquifying

member in said lower portion of said vessel.

15. The thickener/clarifier of claim 12 wherein said inclined
member

comprises a conical baffle.

16. The thickener/clarifier of claim 7 wherein said deliquifying
member is open adjacent its lower end to receive liquid from
at least one of said lower settling zones and said at least one
of said picket extends below said opening adjacent a lower
end of said deliquifying member.

17. The thickener/clarifier of claim 7 wherein said at least of said
picket is

positioned with its upper end below a lower end of said

deliquifying

member.

18. A method of operating a thickener/clarifier having an upper
portion and a

lower portion, comprising:

(a) feeding a slurry of a liquid and solid particles
suspended in the liquid into a vessel;

(b) separating said slurry by gravity into different zones
having respective degrees of liquid-solids separation
including, at a upper portion of said vessel, a free
settling zone having a relatively low concentration of
solid slurry particles and further including, at a lower
portion of said vessel, a compaction zone having a
relatively high concentration of solid slurry particles

and a hindered settling zone between said free settling zone and said compaction zone, with said hindered zone and said compaction zone constituting lower settling zones;

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(c) discharging an overflow phase of the slurry that has been separated in said vessel into an overflow launder adjacent to an upper end of said vessel;

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(d) discharging, via an underflow discharge adjacent a bottom of said vessel, a thickened, underflow phase of the slurry that has been separated in said vessel:

15

(e) directing liquid from at least one of said lower settling zones to flow up to said free settling zone via a flow path isolated from the flow of the slurry down in said vessel in said lower settling zones; and

(f) forming generally upwardly extending channels in the slurry held in said lower portion of said vessel to release liquid in at least one of said lower settling zones to flow to said isolated flow path and then on to said free settling zone.

20

19. The method of claim 18 further comprising moving a rake assembly in said lower portion of said vessel.

20

The method of claim 19 wherein said rake assembly is rotated about a generally vertical axis.

21.

A thickener/clarifier, comprising:

25

(a) a vessel having an inlet for receiving a slurry of a liquid and solid particles suspended in the liquid, said vessel having an upper portion surrounding a free settling zone having a relatively low concentration of

- 5 solid slurry particles and having a lower portion
surrounding a compaction zone having a relatively
high concentration of solid slurry particles, and a
hindered settling zone between said compaction zone
and said free settling zone, with said compaction zone
and said hindered settling zone constituting lower
settling zones;
- 10 (b) an overflow launder adjacent said upper end of said
vessel for discharge of an overflow phase of the
slurry that has been separated in said vessel;
- (c) an underflow discharge port adjacent said bottom of
the vessel for discharge of a thickened, underflow
phase of the slurry that has been separated in said
vessel;
- 15 (d) a deliquifying member in said vessel extending up
from said lower portion of said vessel to said upper
portion of said vessel for flow of liquid to said free
settling zone from at least one of said lower settling
zones while isolating said flow of liquid from the
20 flow of slurry down in said lower settling zones; and
- (e) an injector for injecting flocculant into the flow of
water to said free settling zone to facilitate settling of
solid particles in the water.
22. The thickener/clarifier of claim 21 wherein the injector
25 extends into said deliquifying member.
23. The thickener/clarifier of claim 21 wherein said deliquifying
member includes an opening adjacent its upper end for
discharge of liquid into said free settling zone and said

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injector is positioned adjacent said opening in said
deliquifying member.

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
15 February 2001 (15.02.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/10530 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **B01D 21/06**,
21/08, 21/18, 21/24, 21/28

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/20334

(22) International Filing Date: 26 July 2000 (26.07.2000)

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(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/147,652 6 August 1999 (06.08.1999) US

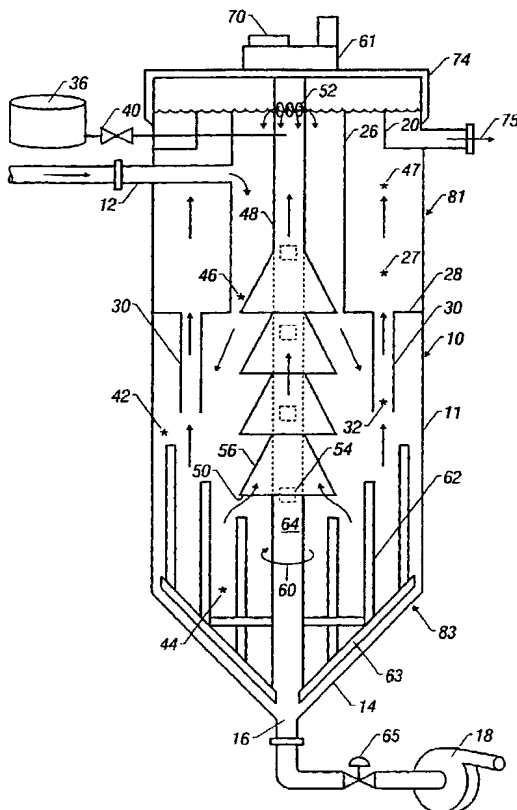
(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

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(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: DEEP BED THICKENER/CLARIFIERS WITH ENHANCED LIQUID REMOVAL



(57) Abstract: The enhanced deliquifying of the compacted bed of deep bed thickener/clarifier is disclosed. Such an apparatus comprises a vessel receiving a slurry of liquid and solid particles suspended in the liquid. The vessel defines a free settling zone, a hindered settling zone intermediate, an upper clarification zone and a lower compaction zone. A deliquifying member is provided in the vessel extending up between at least two zones for facilitating the upward flow of free liquid from one of the lower zones and the settling of particulates. A rotating rake shaft with pickets are so designed to release the interstitial liquid trapped in a lower zone. The pickets provide pathways for liquid to release generally vertically. The released liquid travels upward to the deliquifying member and on into the clarification zone. The lower zone, freed of the interstitial water, further collapses becoming more concentrated or dense.

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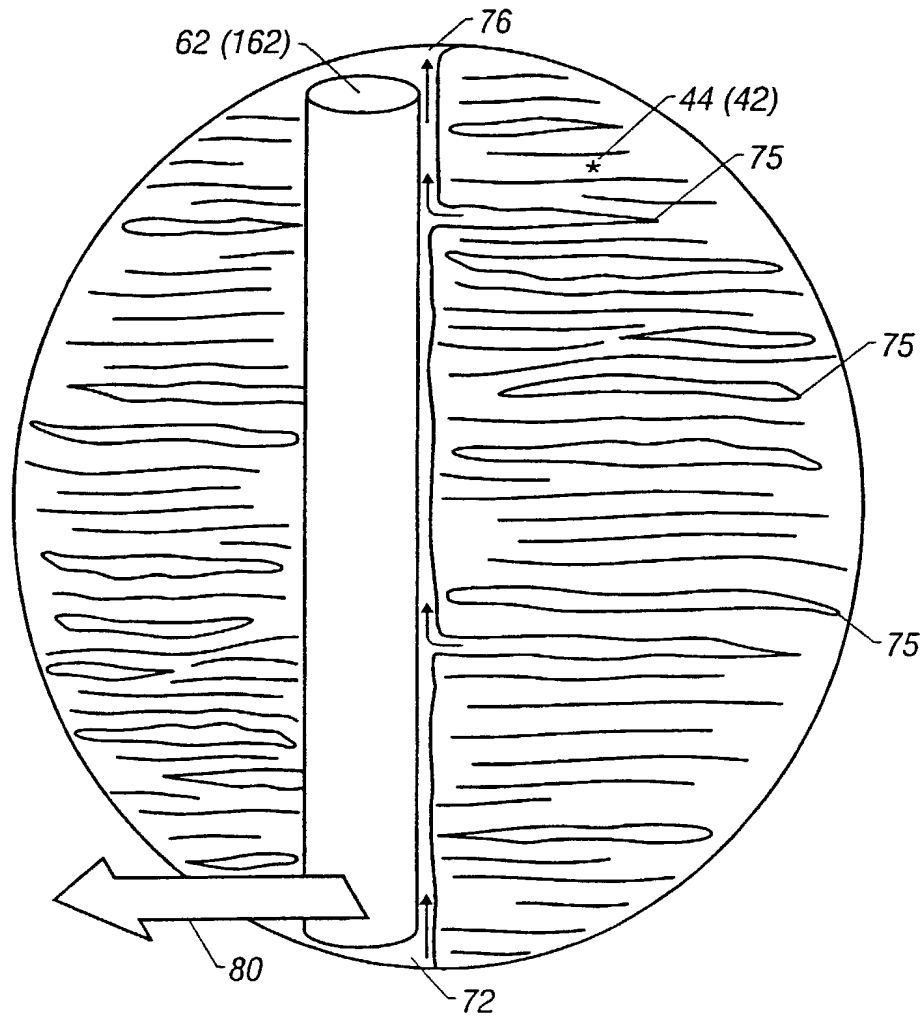


FIG. 3

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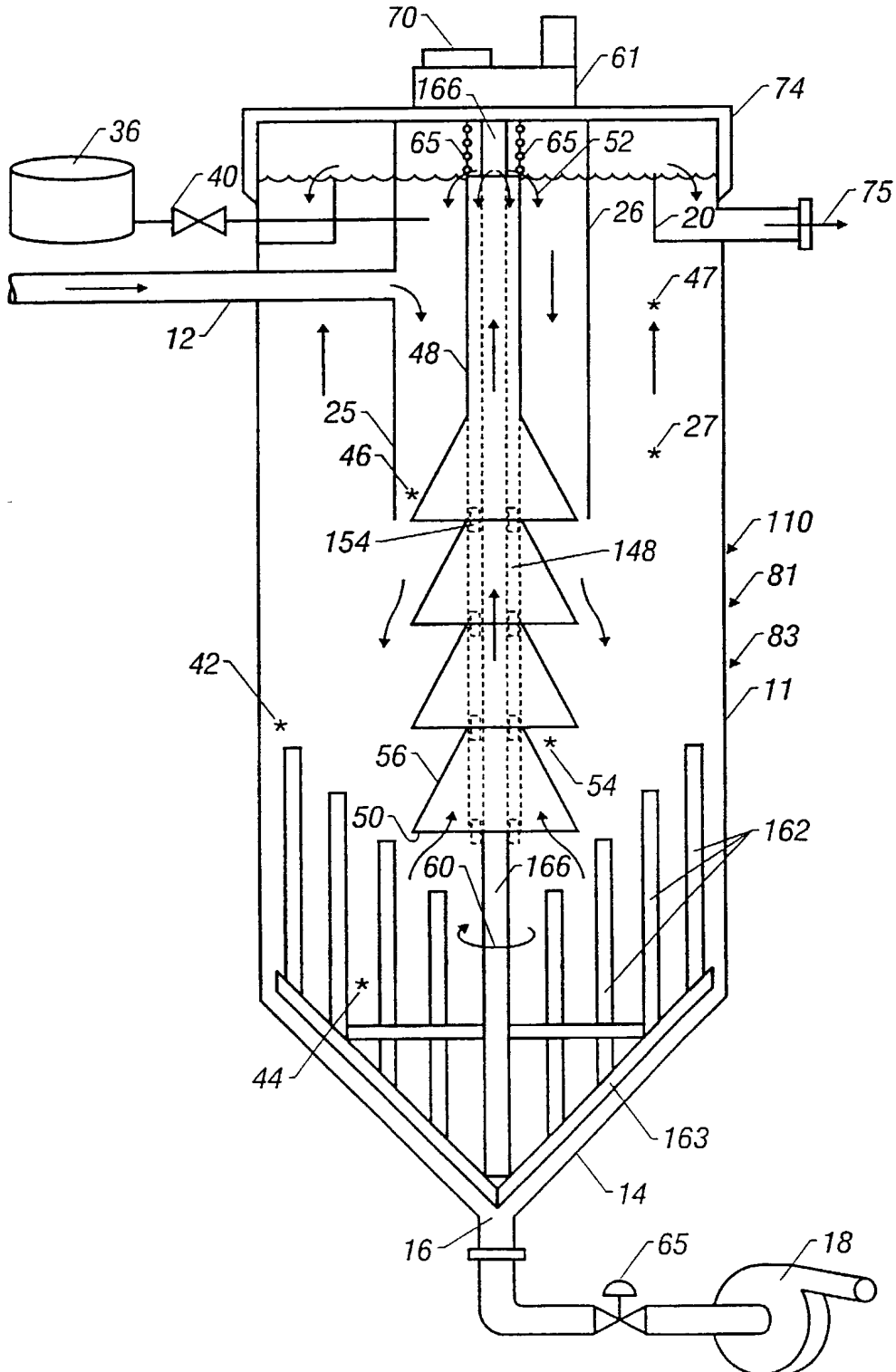


FIG. 2

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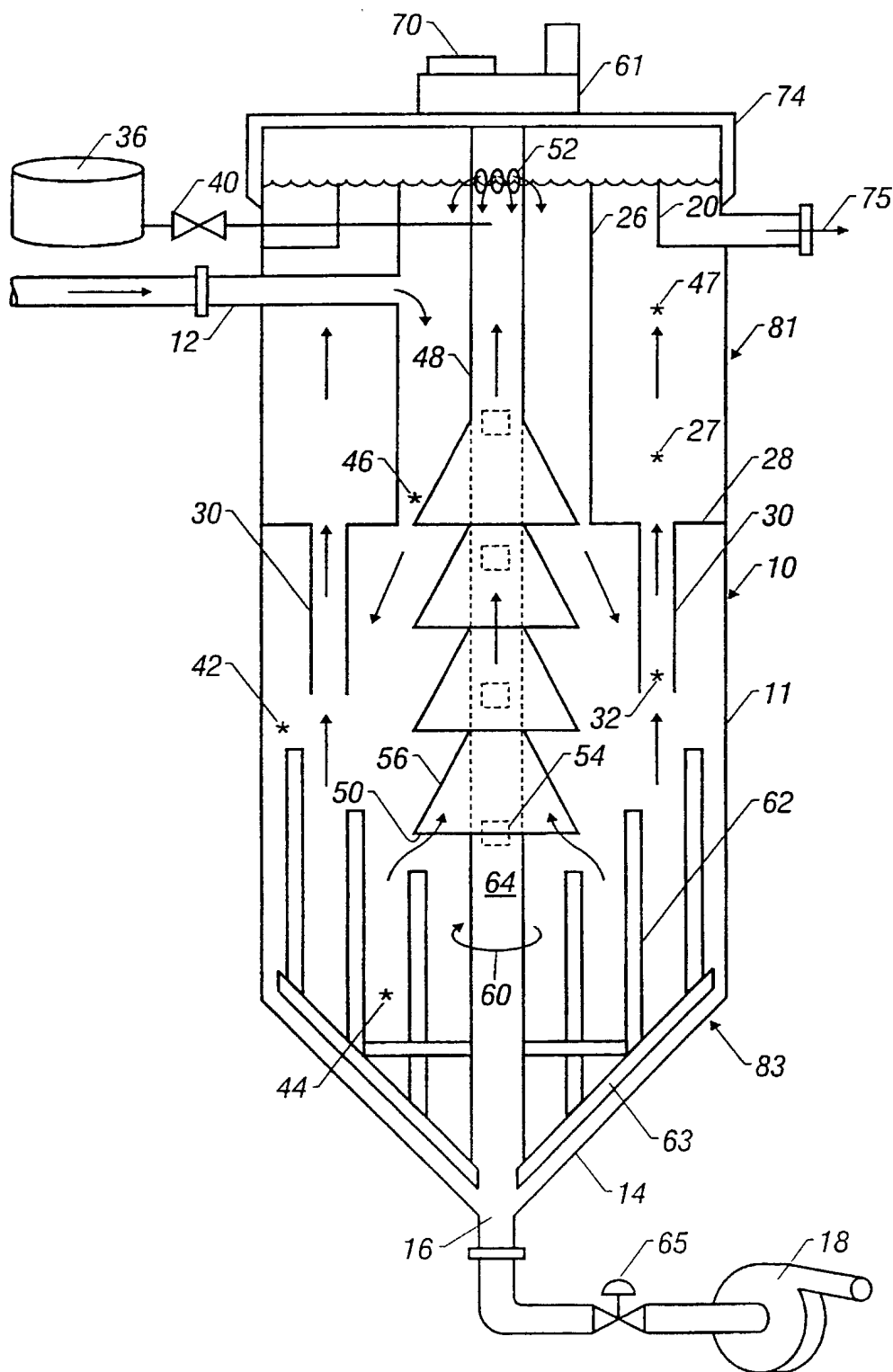


FIG. 1

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As the below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below under my name.

I believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled "**DEEP BED THICKENER/CLARIFIERS WITH ENHANCED LIQUID REMOVAL**" the specification of which is attached hereto.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Sec. 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Sec. 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

PRIOR FOREIGN APPLICATION(S)

NUMBER	COUNTRY	(DAY/MONTH/YEAR FILED)	PRIORITY CLAIMED
PCT/US00/20334	PCT	26 July 2000	YES <u>XX</u> NO <u> </u>

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Sec. 120 of any United States application listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in any prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Sec. 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined by Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Sec. 1.56, which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

SERIAL NO.	FILING DATE	STATUS
60/147,652 Expired	6 August 1999	

14- I hereby appoint, Stephen A. Littlefield (Reg. No. 27,923); Matt W. Carson (Reg. No. 33,662); J. Albert Riddle (Reg. No. 33,445); Darryl Springs (Reg. No. 24,799); Michael Polacek (Reg. No. 32,749); Brian S. Welborn (Reg. No. 39,065); Paul S. Madan (Reg. No. 33,011); Kaushik P. Sriram (Reg. No. 43,150); David L. Mossman (Reg. No. 29,570); G. Michael Roebuck (Reg. No. 35,662); Todd A. Bynum (Reg. No. 39,488); W. Allen Marcontell (Reg. No. 22,925); Gene L. Tyler (Reg. No. 35,395); Chandran D. Kumar (Reg. No. 48,679), as attorneys with full power of substitution and revocation to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Sec. 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.


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